

## Equipment That Will Dig the Panama Canal

By Henry Harrison Lewis.

It is well known that the government has been assembling a valuable plant on the isthmus during the past two years, and today the entire length of the canal route presents the spectacle of a territory ready and waiting for the signal to begin work. Everything necessary for the efficient care of an army of men has been done. In the matter of shelter there are almost 1900 houses, including hotels, cottages for married employees and bachelor quarters. These are scattered along the line of the canal in such manner that each section will have its quota. A practical and efficient commissary system is now in working order. This consists of a series of local commissaries at every important labor camp, and mess-houses where food, either cooked or uncooked, can be obtained at cost. Food is brought direct from the North in refrigerator plants installed on the commission's steamers, and is distributed along the line of the railway in refrigerator cars. The hotels previously existing in the canal zone have been purchased by the commission and added to the commissary system. Ordinary laborers are fed for 30 cents a day, and the better class of employees at 90 cents a day. In the matter of transportation, it is estimated that the men and material required by the contractors will be brought from the United States at cost. The commission is in control, through the Panama Railroad company, of the vessels formerly belonging to that corporation, and also the two well-equipped vessels, the Mexico and Havana, purchased from the Ward line. In addition to the old French plant left on the isthmus by DeLesseps, there has been purchased by the American government material costing approximately \$9,000,000. This material includes in part: Two ocean steamships, 61 steam shovels, 120 locomotives, 1300 flat cars, 324 dump cars, 12 rapid unloaders, 22 unloading plochs, 13 earth spreaders, 2 dipper dredges, 11 steel barges, 2 stone-crushing plants, 5000 tons of steel rails, 200 switch stands, 240 split switches, 125,000 cross-ties, 14 air-compressing machines, 3 cranes, 152 rock drills, 26 portable deep-drilling machines, and a quantity of explosives. All of this material will be placed at the service of the contractors whose bids are accepted, and at a price not exceeding the actual cost, with due regard for deterioration. It will be seen, therefore, that American contracting firms desiring to bid on the work will find practically an entire equipment on the ground.—Harper's Weekly.

## Malay Murderers

By Major Charles E. Woodruff, M. D., U. S. A.

ANDUDUCOT is the Tagalog word for professional murderers, who are sufficiently numerous to have required a special name, and the demand for their services is great enough to keep the profession in existence. So far as known they are engaged in other work, but murder is their occasional business; that is, whenever they have a call. They simply contract to receive a fee if a man dies and they dispose of him in any manner they please.

A special small class of professional murderers are the poisoners called "Magsalason" (Tagalog). They are said to use a vegetable poison which acts something like rattlesnake venom, but very little is known as to the materials used. They are said to poison wells and streams, poison the fish, bows and arrows and the stakes used in pitfalls. The Malay thinks these are legitimate means of warfare and they were directed in general orders of the insurgent army.

Malay had to forbid poisoning the streams because it was killing his own people. Poisoning is so well known that it must be a common procedure, a fact we should surmise from the necessity for a special word in a poverty stricken language, which has so few words that curious roundabout expressions are needed for the commonest objects. Murder is such an important matter that they have at least two other words for the crime, used according to the manner and instrumentality, and not as in English, where the words indicate the relationship of the murderer to the victim, as regicide, parricide, etc.—American Medicine.

## Success That Fails

Confession and Complaint of a Modest Prosperous Man.

"Success," in the New York Sun.

ANY years ago I came here from a country town, poor as any boy could well be; found employment in a large concern, bettered my position year after year; became a partner, then the head of the concern. Made my fortune, a large one; now retired.

When I die I shall leave my children each a fortune, but when I think it over day after day I can only be ashamed of it all. I suppose I was no worse than the others; I know some were worse than I. I could always say, "It's good business," but I forgot that there was such a thing as a square deal. If I could get the better of an associate or a customer or an employee, I did. Anything that I could do to attain my own success was good business, and I did it.

I have given to charity, headed subscriptions, but it doesn't satisfy me. I know what I have done wasn't manly. Last night I sat with other so-called successful men. I studied them. When they can't help thinking, they think just as I do.

The modern success is rank failure. It has made this country rich; it has made it great; it has made its people selfish and unprincipled. I would give all I possess tonight to say: "I have given every one a square deal. I have done no man a wrong."

Think it over; it will mean a lot to you some day.

## The Offensive Idle Rich

By Brander Matthews.

ANDOR compels the admission also that by the side of the criminal rich there exists the less noxious but more offensive class of the idle rich, who lead lives of wasteful luxury and of empty excitement. When the French reporter who talked with Tolstoy called us Americans "avid of pleasure" it must have been this little group that he had in mind, as he may have seen the members of it, splurging about Paris, squandering and self-advertising. Although these idle rich exhibit themselves openly and to least advantage in the capitals of Europe, their foolish doings are recorded superabundantly in our own newspapers; and thus their demoralizing influence is spread abroad. The snobbish reports of their misguided attempts at amusement may even be a source of danger in that they seem to recognize a false standard of social success or in that they may excite a miserable ambition to emulate these pitiful frivolities. But there is no need of delaying longer over the idle rich; they are only a few, and they have doomed themselves to destruction, since it is an inexorable fact that those who break the laws of nature can have no hope of executive clemency.

"Patience a little; learn to wait. Years are long on the clock of fate."

### An Inland Lighthouse.

One usually associates a lighthouse with a rocky shore and waves dashing high upon it, or a tiny light out at sea where a beacon is placed to warn mariners of danger.

Out on the Arizona desert, however, is a lighthouse which beckons the wayfarer to a spot where he can find the life-giving water in the midst of his journey over the parching desert. Water pure and fresh flows from a well at the point where the lighthouse stands.—N. Y. Edison Company's Bulletin.

### A Strained Ankle.

When the ankle is only slightly strained, and no ligaments torn, there will only be slight swelling and pain when an attempt is made to walk. The treatment is simple. Bathe the injured member in water as warm as can possibly be borne. After this rest the foot on an elevated cushion or chair for a day or so, applying warm or cold compresses. When able to bear the weight of the body bandage ankle firmly every day for a few days with a figure eight bandage, which will stay in position under the sock or stocking.

## SHIP "EMPIRE" TRAPPED

American Vessel Which Has Formed the Navy of the Guatemalan Revolutionists, Sailing Loaded With Arms and Men Several Weeks Ago, Is Cornered in Nicaraguan Waters by the Marithead.

Washington, Special.—The United States cruiser Marithead, which has the American steamer Empire cornered in the harbor at Corinto, Nicaragua, and the moment the little American vessel attempts to leave the Nicaraguan coast it is believed the warship will seize it and bring it to account for the part played in assisting Guatemalan revolutionists.

Both the States and Navy Departments have been advised of the presence of the warship and the steamer in the Nicaraguan port, and the cabinet considered the case and is believed to have decided on punishing the American ship for its activity in the Central American revolution.

The Empire sailed from San Francisco for Central America several weeks ago and is said to have carried more than 100 men and a number of field guns and much ammunition to the Guatemalan revolutionists at San Jose, the steamer sailed back to Corinto, where it had coaled previous to going to Guatemala.

It is charged that the Empire acted for a short time as a sort of navy for the Guatemalan revolutionists who are attempting to overthrow President Cabrera and terrorized the little republic, which has hitherto always confined its warfare to the land.

Nicaragua is believed to have violated neutrality by allowing the Empire to coal at Corinto and start for San Jose when it is alleged that no attempt was made to conceal the purpose of the Empire nor the nature of its cargo.

### Cyclone in Georgia.

Waycross, Ga., Special.—A cyclone which started near this city at Manor caused considerable damage to property in this section of the State Tuesday afternoon and several persons are reported injured. At Manor the cyclone damaged the house of D. C. Carmichael. About four miles from Manor the cyclone struck the house of Henry Corbett, completely destroying his home and outbuildings and probably fatally injuring his nearly grown son and daughter. After leaving the Corbett home the wind changed its course to a more northerly direction and continued for miles, destroying everything in its path. The home of D. James, near the Corbett house, was destroyed and Mr. James and his family buried in the ruins. The other members of the family were rescued without injury, but Mr. James was slightly hurt. At Hasty, Pearson and Kirkland, considerable damage is reported and it is believed that it was the same cyclone which started at Manor that reached Tifton, causing considerable damage.

### Truant Soldier Dragged From Executive Mansion.

Nashville, Special.—A Jackson, Miss., dispatch says that the governor's mansion, brilliantly illuminated in honor of a reception tendered by Miss Vardaman to her guests, was invaded by the provost guard of the state militia in search of a young man who was evading drill duty. The guest was found hiding up stairs and dragged down the stairway and through the hall, causing consternation among the guests. Governor and Mrs. Vardaman both protested against the search but to no avail.

### To Revise Red Cross Convention.

Geneva, Switzerland, By Cable.—The conference for the revision of the Geneva Red Cross convention of 1864 opened here. All the powers, which were represented in the convention. The conference had been originally called for August 1904, but all arrangements for it had to be cancelled owing to the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war.

### Mine Workers Hold Convention.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Several hundred delegates of District No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, met at Gelder's Hall for their annual convention. The principal business before the convention is the election of officers and the consideration of a scale of wages and conditions pertaining to the interests of the organization. The convention will last several days. The joint conference of operators and miners will be held next Monday.

### A Georgia Tragedy.

Chamblee, Ga., Special.—As the result of an alleged feud, T. T. Murray, a prominent merchant and banker of Chamblee and a member of the staff of Governor Terrell, was shot and almost instantly killed by Ab. Hasty, a farmer living near Chamblee. Hasty was arrested after the killing but escaped from jail during the night and has not been recaptured. It is said he has fled from this vicinity.

### Officers of Cavalry Guard Arrested.

London, By Cable.—The Tribune's St. Petersburg correspondent reports the arrest of several non-commissioned officers of the cavalry guard and the Breobrojevsky guard regiments and says that recruits have been confined to barracks, while the Novocherkassky regiment has been broken up and distributed to the various towns in consequence of the discovery of the revolutionary literature in its quarters.

## SMOOT TO BE OUSTED

Mormon Senator Must Not Be Seated

SAYS MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE

Of Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Burrows, Dilliver, Dubois, Pettus, Bailey, Overman and Frazier Hold Against Mormon Senator, While Foraker, Beveridge, Dillingham, Hopkins and Knox Take Opposite View.

Washington, Special.—The majority and minority reports of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, were presented in the Senate, the former by Senator Burrows, declaring that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat and the latter by Senator Foraker, taking opposite view. At the same time Senator Bailey, who is a member of the committee, stated that while he concurred in the views of the majority, that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat, he was of the opinion that "Mr. Smoot could not be deprived of his seat under the constitution except by a resolution of expulsion."

Mr. Burrows gave notice that he would call up the case "at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public business," and Senator Foraker expressed his approval of this announcement.

The reason for the action of the Senate committee on privileges and elections in declaring by a majority vote that Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat in the Senate are stated in the report submitted to the Senate by Chairman Burrows and signed by Senators Burrows, Dilliver, Dubois, Pettus, Bailey, Overman and Frazier, to be as follows:

### The Majority Report.

"That Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men, known as the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church; that these men claim divine authority to control the members of said church in all things temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been for several years past, so exercised by the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles as to encourage the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the State of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the constitution and laws of the State of Utah and the law of the land; that the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles do now control, and for a long time past have controlled, the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said State a union of church and State, contrary to the constitution of the United States, and that said Reed Smoot comes here, not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the church and has usurped the functions of the State in said State of Utah."

The majority report characterizes "as wholly untenable" the position that because Smoot himself does not practice polygamy and there is no evidence to show that he has personally and individually encouraged the practice in others, he ought not to be condemned because of the acts of his associates. It is charged "that Senator Smoot is an inseparable part of the governing body of the Mormon church—the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles—and those who compose that organization is the act of each and every member thereof, and whatever policy is adopted and pursued by the body which controls the Mormon church, Mr. Smoot must be held to be responsible for as a member of that body."

The report declares that while Smoot knew the polygamous practices of President Smith and other church officials, he has sustained by his vote as an apostle, and at no time uttered a word of protest against the conduct of his associates, but on the contrary has sustained them by his silence.

"In the judgment of the committee," the report says, "Mr. Smoot is not more entitled to a seat in the Senate than he would be if he were associating in polygamous cohabitation with a plurality of wives."

### News Notes.

The split between the Radicals in the Douma and the Constitutional Democrats was widened by a debate over the proposal to demand a reply from the Government on the abolition of the death penalty.

The workmen of Moscow and other cities are being armed with Mauser rifles, and the spirit of revolt is being spread among the Russian peasants.

Twelve thousand people from Lancashire went to London to protest against the Educational bill pending in Parliament.

The International Congress of Mine Workers declared for the nationalization of mines.

The cruiser Marblehead left Panama under hurry sea orders and is thought to be heading for Guatemala.

Senator Blackburn is to be chosen Democratic leader in the Senate to succeed Mr. Gorman.

## SHORT ORDER NEWS

Epitomes of Current Happenings of Interest Briefly Told.

William J. Bryan was a looker-on at the Russian Douma when members denounced the War Minister as a murderer.

Henry Kumble, 80 years old, who is said to have run a "moonshine" still for 40 years, was put on trial at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

President Roosevelt made public the report of the Department of Agriculture's experts regarding conditions in the Chicago packing houses.

Friends declare that Secretary Taft has decided to accept the appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Representatives of the National League of Women's Organizations presented to President Roosevelt resolutions demanding that Smoot be excluded from the Senate.

Capt. William H. March of Reidsville, Va., master of an oyster pinner, was convicted at Norfolk of cruelty to one of his crew.

J. V. Buller was drowned at Richmond while bathing in the James river.

The contest of J. A. Selp and J. O. Phillips, who were defeated in a recent primary contest in Richmond, has resulted in the indictment of three election officials on charges of fraud.

Gabriel Bataille was hanged at King George Courthouse for assault on Miss Lena Rogers.

A banquet was given at Harrisonburg in honor of Judge Samuel Houston Letcher.

Testimony showing the bitter feeling of E. H. Clowes for Dr. Foster, of the Williamsburg Asylum, was offered at the investigation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad investigation developed additional charges of discrimination.

The packers' rebate cases were argued in Kansas City by District Attorney A. S. Van Valkenburg.

Eight men were killed by white damp in a Montana mine following a fire in the diggings.

Eight miners were shot down by constabulary in Pennsylvania after one of the strikers had fired at the troops.

Iowa is pledged to Bryan in an invitation extended to him to speak in that State in August.

That the 80-cent gas law in New York is unconstitutional is indicated in the opinion of a New York city judge.

Richard W. Sams of Chicago, will head a new retail mercantile corporation to be capitalized at \$40,000,000.

A water tank in Pittsburgh crashed through a three-story building, knocking out the rear wall and injuring seven persons.

Nine persons are reported drowned in Michigan and Ontario as a result of storms that did great damage in that section.

Recorder Goff refused a motion to quash indictments against Mutual officers.

The Virginia Corporation Commission had many searching questions to General Manager Spencer of the Southern Railway.

The crew of the British steamer Fashoda, at Norfolk, refused to go to sea in her, claiming she is overloaded.

William Johnson, of Mount Carbon, W. Va., cut off his wife's head with a bread-knife in the course of a quarrel.

Joseph K. Aikens, a Pennsylvania Railroad clerk on a small salary, testified that he had secured over \$75,000 worth of coal stocks.

The \$2,000,000 Christian Science temple erected in Boston was dedicated.

William J. Bryan was endorsed for President and tariff for revenue only was urged by the Democratic State Convention in Indiana.

Mrs. Alice Myers, of Washington, died in Vancouver, Washington, where she was visiting, as the result of burns received, it is alleged in throwing a lamp at her sister.

Thirty-four Christian Scientists were injured in an automobile accident in Boston.

The Knights of Columbus, in convention at New Haven, accepted an invitation to meet next year in Jamestown, Va.

The first section of the Pennsylvania Limited collided with a wrecking train near Lancaster, Pa., and several persons were injured.

President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has sent his replies to the questions embodied in the circular letter sent out by the special investigating committee.

Catholic missionaries from all parts of the United States will meet in Washington this week.

A vaccine virus which cures tuberculosis in cows and is expected to prove efficacious in the treatment of the disease in human beings is said to have been found in Philadelphia.

Congressman and Mrs. Longworth arrived in London, and in the evening a dinner was given in their honor at Dorchester House by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

Government experts state that the cotton seed production of the South last year amounted to 4,500,000 tons, valued at \$75,000,000.

Chancellor James R. Day, in the baccalaureate sermon at Syracuse University, attacked President Roosevelt, defended the Beef Trust and scolded the "muck-rakers."

"Home-coming week" begins in Kentucky Wednesday, and 70,000 former Kentuckians have accepted invitations to return to their native State for the ceremonies.

A bulletin shows that the exports from the United States to Japan have increased 10 times over in 10 years.

## SWEPT BY FLOODS

Lower Parts of South Carolina and Georgia Suffer

AUGUSTA MILLS SUSPEND WORK

Augusta Section of Georgia and Lower South Carolina Suffer Cloud-bursts.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—Reports from all outlying districts which continue to come in, indicate severe damage throughout the entire territory contiguous to Augusta from the heavy rainfall of the past three days. Practically every railroad entering Augusta, steam and electric, has suffered more or less, and all traffic is either considerably delayed or suffering inconvenience.

All streams are greatly swollen and country as well as railroad bridges have been affected, several of the former having been washed away.

The rainfall Sunday morning amounted practically to a cloudburst, causing an overflow of the canal which runs through the city in three levels, at one point washing away a considerable portion of the bank.

On the inter-urban trolley line between Augusta and Aiken there has been considerable damage from wash-outs, and delay to the regular schedules.

Two railway wrecks have occurred, one on the Georgia Railroad, eleven and a half miles from the city where the engine and two cars of a through freight train ran into a wash-out, the third car being derailed. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping into water on the roadside more than waist deep. Incoming and outgoing passenger trains ran to that point and transferred passengers.

Two miles above the city an extra freight train was wrecked, but no injuries resulted. The track was undermined and the engine and several cars derailed. Passenger trains on this road were all delayed.

The large dam at Clearwater, S. C., by which the bleachery is operated, was broken. In the city the lower weave room of the Sibbey Mill was flooded.

On the Augusta Southern road, between Augusta and Sandersville, two large wash-outs are reported near Beall Springs, and one smaller wash-out nearer Augusta.

Richmond factory, on the Louisville road, about nine miles from Augusta, was under water during the morning, but Saturday night reports were that the water had subsided. Practically all the farmers between Augusta and Bell Air, on the Georgia Railroad, report their farms covered with water and the crops practically ruined. On the Milledgeville road and west of the city the reports are practically the same.

None of the cotton mills in Augusta, all of which are operated by water power, are in condition to run now, and an order has been issued by the commissioner of public works of the city that no attempt must be made to operate any of them for a week from this date.

### Great Damage in Lower S. C.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—A special from Florence says that the excessive rains that have fallen for nearly a week have seriously injured the crops of cotton, corn and tobacco. Many fields are completely under water and the sun coming out at intervals scalds and kills the young plants. The rains have also done great damage along the streams in the lower part of the State and dozens of bridges are reported washed away and considerable damage to railroad tracks.

### 50 of 200 Have Typhoid Fever.

Waynesboro, Ga., Special.—Another death is reported from Green's Cut farm typhoid fever. There are fifty cases of this fever in the place of about 200 population and there have been seven deaths in a week. The people are becoming panic-stricken. The ladies of this city have raised \$150 and pledged another \$150 to secure the services of four trained nurses. The church will be used as a hospital and the Waynesboro doctors have consented to take turns in attending the sufferers.

### Now State of Oklahoma.

Washington, Special.—Another star was added to the Union when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma as one State. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the State of Arizona, provided the people of the Territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted to them by Congress.

### Historical Society Preserves Papers.

Nashville, Special.—A committee of the Tennessee Historical society has decided to place the following papers in a local bank vault for safe keeping: Washington county papers, Davidson county papers, Cumberland County papers, the John Donelson diary, W. B. Boone Journal and the original commission of Maj. Gen. Patton signed by John Hancock.

### Won't Appeal: Wants to Hang.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Alice Lewis, a negro murderer, upon whom the death sentence has been passed at Brantley, refuses to allow his lawyers to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, saying that he is convinced that he was born to be hanged. He made this statement when sentence was passed upon him, adding that "it made no difference."

## JEWS MEET DE

Infuriated Russian Christians Massacre Hebrews

DRIVE THEM TO SLAUGHTER

Either Because Jewish Anarchist Threw Bomb Among Corpus Christi Procession or Because Massacre Had Been Deliberately Planned and Bomb Was the Signal, Christians at Bialystok Mercilessly Attack Jewish Population and Demolish Their Shops and Homes.

Bialystok, Russia, By Cable.—A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb among the Corpus Christi procession which was in progress here and killed or wounded many persons. In consequence, the Christians attacked and massacred the Jews and demolished their shops. Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrov street. A Russian clergyman named Feodoroff was among those killed by the explosion.

Immediately after the explosion Jews began to fire with revolvers from the windows of the house into the crowd. Soldiers surrounded the house and fired two volleys into the windows. Meanwhile the enraged Christians attacked the Jewish stores in Alexandrov and Suraz streets, demolishing the fixtures and windows and throwing the goods into the gutters and beating and murdering the Jews. A crowd of Jews fled to the railroad station, pursued by the mob, which killed many of them there. Three Jews were thrown from second story windows of the railroad station building.

The Jews are fleeing from Bialystok to the neighboring forests and mobs are pursuing them. Detachments of dragoons have been sent out to protect the Jews.

Jews arriving here on railway trains have been dragged out of the cars and many of them have been murdered. Troops have cleared the railway station.

### Georgia Fastest Battleship.

Portland, Me., Special.—The battleship Georgia, on her official speed trial made a record of 19.26 knots an hour, not only exceeding by more than a quarter of a knot the speed required by her contract, but establishing herself as the fastest battleship of the United States navy. Her record exceeds by six-hundredths knots that of the New Jersey, made off the New England coast on March 29, which was the best previous showing in the battleship class. All conditions were favorable. The first hour's run was the best, 19.33 knots being made. In the second hour, 19.27 knots were recorded; 19.24 in the third and 19.20 in the final hour. During the last hour the supply of picked coal gave out and ordinary fuel was used. This reduced the speed for that hour and brought the average down correspondingly.

### Serious Passenger Wreck in Ohio.

Marietta, O., Special.—The south-bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 7:30 o'clock, jumped the track at Elba, while running 7 miles an hour. The engine, baggage car and tender all went down an embankment and the rest of the train rolled on its side. Engineer Vaughan and Fireman Shackles were fatally injured and many passengers were hurt. A relief train has left this city with all the local physicians and surgeons.

### President Doesn't Like It.

Washington, Special.—Representative Wadsworth, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, had a conference lately with President Roosevelt regarding the action of the House committee on the meat inspection bill. He submitted to the President the substitute for the Beveridge amendment agreed upon by the committee and sought his opinion of it. The President told him frankly that he could not approve of it. In fact, after reading the substitute carefully, the President told Mr. Wadsworth that he disapproved of it.

### Murder Suspects Discharged.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—In the case against Clarence Hughes, son of Moore Hughes, who was recently murdered near Union, John Schumpert and Berry Tucker, negroes, charged with burning of the barn of W. R. Gilliam, were released after the evidence of the prosecution had been heard by Judge Prince, who stated that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

### Two Injured by Gasoline Explosions.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—An explosion of gasoline in a dye house on North Pryor street resulted in the severe burning of the proprietor, W. J. Stoddard, about the face, neck and arms. When entering the place to fight the fire, Assistant Fire Chief Pressley was seriously injured by a second explosion, which scorched the upper part of his body. It is feared that he inhaled the flames and has suffered dangerous injuries.

### News Items.

Efforts are to be made to secure the release of Mrs. Williams, claimant of the Winnans estate, whom J. P. Morgan is alleged to have incarcerated in an asylum for the insane.

King Edward attended the dinner to Congressman and Mrs. Longworth given by Ambassador Reid at Dorchester House.